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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/453,525	12/03/1999	TATSUZO HASEGAWA	Q56957	2758

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EXAMINER

GRAHAM, ANDREW R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2697	4

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

84

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/453,525	HASEGAWA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Andrew R Graham	2697	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                  2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Disposition of Claims

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 03 December 1999 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

        1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.

        3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>3</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Priority***

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on February 1, 2001 was filed after the mailing date of the application on December 3, 1999. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement has been considered by the examiner.

***Specification***

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informality: On page 2, line 7, the phrase "the voice coil may generate distortion to be damaged" is objected to because it suggests that the distortion is to be damaged, while the remainder of the specification discusses means for preventing the speaker from being damaged. A suggested revision would be "the voice coil may be damaged by the generated distortion", though any correction that further clarifies what is intended to be understood from the statement would be acceptable.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. **Claim 4** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The "electronic volume" which serves as the "volume means" is not clearly explained or distinctly defined in the claim.

5. **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

While applicant may be his or her own lexicographer, a term in a claim may not be given a meaning repugnant to the usual meaning of that term. See *In re Hill*, 161 F.2d 367, 73 USPQ 482 (CCPA 1947). The term "dissolved" in Claim 8 is used by the claim to mean "to conclude or end", while the accepted meaning is "to physically deteriorate".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1 and 3** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalb et al (USPN 5939938) in view of Maehara et al (USPN 5834977). Hereafter, "Kalb et al" and "Maehara et al" will simply be referred to as "Kalb" and "Maehara".

Kalb discloses a signal suppression circuit for eliminating transient output noises that appear on an speaker input line during the "power up" and "power down" stages of an audio amplifier. The amplifier circuit includes two speaker amplifiers (102,104), which provide the speaker with a differential input signal (col. 4, lines 19-28). In regards to **Claim 1**, this reads on "a BTL amplifying apparatus having two power amplifiers in an BTL configuration for amplifying a speaker". During a "power up" transient, these amplifiers (102,104) receive and emit a controlled voltage from a designated voltage generator (108) (col. 5, lines 22-24). A bypass switch (122) is closed during the initial part of this transient, which effectively prevents the amplifiers (102,104) from outputting

Art Unit: 2697

the input signal voltage (col. 5, lines 18-22). A comparator (130) holds this switch (122) in its closed, bypassing stage until the voltage generator (108) outputs a voltage that the comparator (130) determines to be higher than a reference voltage (133), at which point the input signal is no longer bypassed (col. 5, lines 34-45). The comparing of the voltage generator (141) voltage and the reference voltage (133) during the period while the input signal is bypassed around the amplifiers reads on "while an input signal to be supplied to the power amplifiers is muted". The comparator (130) and its operation reads on "decision means for deciding" whether or not a certain voltage is "larger than a prescribed voltage".

As can be seen in Figure 2, the second amplifier (104) receives the output of the first amplifier and simply inverts it as an output. Kalb specifically discloses that this amplifier (104) has a gain of one, which means that its output is opposite in sign, but of the same magnitude as the output of the first amplifier (102). As mentioned above, when the bypass switch (122) is closed, the two amplifiers simply output the voltage from the reference generator (141), functioning as voltage followers (col. 5, lines 22-24). Thus, when the signal is being muted and the voltage from the voltage generator (108) is being provided to the comparator (130), this voltage represents not only the inputs to the amplifiers (102,104), but the outputs of the amplifiers as well. Again, it is this voltage that the comparator (130) evaluates against the reference voltage (133) in making its output and control decision.

Yet, Kalb does not specify:

- detection means for detecting a differential voltage between outputs from the two power amplifiers
- decision means for deciding whether or not said differential voltage is larger than a prescribed voltage

Maehara discloses an amplifying circuit that includes circuitry for deciding which of two different source voltages to supply to an output speaker. The amplifier arrangement (15) of the output speaker is a balanced transformerless unit (col. 6, lines 36-38). The decision between the two possible supply voltage levels is made using a switching circuit (14) that includes a comparator (14a) with three inputs (col. 6, lines 19-23). This comparator (14a) compares the electric potential between the two amplifier output lines and a reference voltage, and makes the change between the two supply voltages when the potential exceeds the voltage level of the reference voltage (col. 6, lines 23-31). The comparator's determining of the voltage potential between the amplifier unit's outputs (15) reads on "detection means for detecting a differential voltage between outputs from the two power amplifiers". The comparison made by this comparator and the subsequent controlling of the switch between the two source voltages reads on "decision means for deciding whether or not said differential voltage is larger than a prescribed voltage".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to substitute the comparator system

Art Unit: 2697

of Maehara for the comparator system in the invention of Kalb. Such a modification would have been desirable because using the voltages directly supplied to the speaker would have taken any discrepancies in the voltage follower circuits into account in the decision making process. Such accuracy would have enhanced the degree of control a user would have had in using such a system.

Regarding **Claim 3**, the system of Kalb specifically operates during the "power on" and "power off" transient periods of the audio amplifier system, which reads on "detection means and decision means are operated when a power switch is turned on or a signal source is selected" (col. 4, lines 60-67 and col. 5, lines 1-18).

7. **Claims 2 and 4** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalb in view of Maehara as applied to claims 1 and 3 above, and further in view of well-known prior art.

As detailed above, Kalb discloses a signal suppression circuit for eliminating transient output noises that appear on an speaker input line during the "power up" and "power down" stages of an audio amplifier. Maehara discloses an amplifying circuit that includes circuitry for making control decisions based on the comparison between a reference voltage and two voltages supplied to an output transducer. Regarding **Claim 2**, Kalb discloses the making of resistors variable and the related possibility of giving the amplifiers a controllable gain (col. 9, lines 46-64). Such a modification would have involved making

Art Unit: 2697

the resistor (120) that provides the feedback across the first amplifier (116) variable. This would have altered the signal level provided to the speakers and reads on "volume means". As detailed above, the switching circuit (122) provides a bypass which, in combination with reference voltage (141), prevents the input signal from being amplified by the first amplifier (102). The switching circuit and the corresponding connections read on "muting means for muting the input signal to be supplied from said volume to the power amplifiers during a prescribed period".

Yet, Kalb in view of Maehara does not specify:

- that the volume means adjusts the input signal level that is applied to the amplifiers

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that various types and arrangements of volume control device are well known in the art. This includes placing a volume control device between the input signal and first amplifier, which reads on "volume means for adjusting a signal level of said input signal to the amplifiers".

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to insert a volume control device as detailed above into the system of Kalb in view of Maehara. Such a modification would have been desirable because it would have enabled the user to selectively control the voltage level of the input signal supplied and then amplified by the amplifier units.

Regarding **Claim 4**, the volume control means of Kalb discussed in regards to Claim 2 involve adjusting the volume levels by adjusting the involved resistances of the circuit. The volume control device discussed in regards to the Official Notice taken above would have inherently functioned in a same or similar voltage-adjusting manner, which reads on "said volume means is an electronic volume".

8. **Claims 5-8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kalb in view of Maehara as applied to claims 1-4 above, and further in view of Seki et al (USPN 4414514). Hereafter, "Seki et al" will be simply referred to as "Seki".

As detailed above, Kalb discloses a signal suppression circuit for eliminating transient output noises that appear on an speaker input line during the "power up" and "power down" stages of an audio amplifier. Maehara discloses an amplifying circuit that includes circuitry for making control decisions based on the comparison between a reference voltage and two voltages supplied to an output transducer. The system of Kalb includes a control signal line for selectively disabling the operation of the amplifiers of the system, but this control line is only used in correspondence with the powering up/down of the chip on which the overall circuit is located.

Thus, Kalb in view of Maehara does not specify:

- activation/deactivation means for activating/deactivating the power amplifiers when a detected voltage differential exceeds a prescribed value

Art Unit: 2697

Seki discloses a two signal amplifying system that includes circuitry that protects a speaker against an undesired input signal. This circuitry includes detectors (7,7') that monitor the outputs of the amplifiers (1,1'), a retention circuit (8), and a control circuit (9) (col. 3, lines 7-42). The control circuit (9) is connected to the amplifiers (1,1') and renders the amplifiers (1,1') nonconductive when the amplifiers' operation deviates from a predetermined range (col. 3, lines 33-42). The control circuits read on "activation/deactivation means for activating/deactivating the power amplifiers" and their operation reads on "deactivates said power amplifiers when it is decided that the differential voltage is larger than said prescribed value by the decision means".

To one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to add the enable/disable circuitry and components of Seki to the system of Kalb in view of Maehara. The motivation behind such a modification would have been that the added circuitry would have provided protection for the speakers against unwanted ranges of input signals. Particular motivation for this particular type of protection circuitry would have been that, in view of the modifications previously discussed, the required input values would have already been available for the protection circuitry.

Regarding **Claim 6**, the control circuit (9) disables the output of the amplifiers (1,1') by directing the output transistors ( $Q_{10}, Q_{10}'$ ) into their non-conductive states (col. 3, lines 34-42). Transistors are a type of switch. Thus, these transistors and their

Art Unit: 2697

responsiveness to the control signal read on "switches connected between the output terminals from said power amplifiers and the speaker, wherein switches are turned off when it is decided that the difference voltage is larger than said prescribed value".

Regarding **Claim 7**, the control means (9) disable the output of the speaker amplifiers (1,1') when a output voltage is detected that is outside a predetermined range (col. 3, lines 34-42). This means that the speakers would have ceased outputting a signal during the times of a detected invalid signal range. According to Seki, these intermittent interruptions would have indicated to a user that an abnormal speaker operating condition has been determined, and prompted the user to check the connections of the speaker system (col. 8, lines 48-55). Thus, the disabling abilities of the control circuit (9) read on "warning means for giving a warning when it is detected that said differential voltage is larger than said prescribed value by said decision means".

Regarding **Claim 8**, please refer to the like teachings of claims 1, 2, and 5, noting that the bypass switch (122) of Kalb is returned to an open position and allows the input signal to be emitted by the amplifiers (102,104) after the period during which the output voltage of the voltage generator is less than that of a reference voltage.

### **Conclusion**

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Boezen et al (USPN 5097225) discloses a amplifier with short circuit protection that monitors the outputs of a pair of amplifiers and provides a warning in the form of an indicator light when a short circuit is detected.

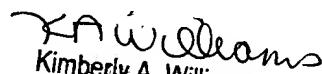
Auki (USPN 4752744) discloses a balanced transformerless amplifier system that includes a detection circuit for detecting and compensating for a difference in voltage level between the two output amplifiers of the system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andrew Graham whose telephone number is (703) 308-6729. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:30-4:30), excluding alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams, can be reached at (703) 305-4863. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9314 for regular communications, and 703-872-9315 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

  
Andrew Graham  
Examiner  
A.U. 2697

  
Kimberly A. Williams  
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